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BLACKWELL  
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

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ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

- 1960 -

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By  
A. R. ROBERTSON, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.  
Medical Officer of Health.



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# **BLACKWELL RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL**

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## **HEALTH COMMITTEE**

Chairman : Mr. J. Collins

Councillor S. R. Bloor	Councillor L. McCormack
Councillor E. Brackenbury	Councillor Mrs. E. G. Redfern
Councillor A. Buck	Councillor H. Scrimshaw
Councillor G. Dale	Councillor G. Smith
Councillor H. Hubbard	Councillor Mrs. M. H. Smith
Councillor F. James	Councillor H. Squires
Councillor S. James	Councillor J. W. Wass
Councillor R. H. Lewis	Councillor L. A. Wheatcroft
Councillor P. Marsh	Councillor J. H. Wilson

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## **Medical Officer of Health :**

Dr. A. R. ROBERTSON, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.  
"Dale Close", 100 Chesterfield Road South, Mansfield.  
(Tel. Mansfield 811)

## **Chief Public Health Inspector :**

ROBERT CLARKSON (a) (b)

## **District Public Health Inspector :**

JAMES A. YOUNG (a) (b)

## **Additional Public Health Inspectors :**

GEOFFREY G. EITE (a)

ARTHUR T. SINGLETON (a) (b)

STANLEY H. PRICE (a) (b)

- (a) Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors Examination Joint Board.
- (b) Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods.

## PREFACE

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TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE  
DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Once more I have the privilege of submitting to you an Annual Report. I am afraid 1960 has not been a very good year. The number of births and the live birth rate are both lower than in 1959. Similarly the death rate and the total number of deaths were both higher than in 1959. Again, on the debit side, there was an increase in the number of still births. On the credit side there was a reduction in the infant mortality and neo-natal mortality rates.

I must thank Mr. Evans (Clerk of the Council) for his help throughout the year. Also I must thank Mr. Williams (Engineer and Architect) for his interesting contribution to my report. Also, I wish to thank everyone on the staff of Blackwell R.D.C. for their help.

I hope you will find the report to be of some value and I hope it repays you for the help and encouragement you have given to my department throughout the year.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

A. R. ROBERTSON,  
Medical Officer of Health

“Dale Close”,  
100 Chesterfield Road South,  
Mansfield.

## NOTIFICATION OF DISEASE

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Later in this report, you will find a table showing the notifications of infectious disease in 1960. I would like to consider notification of disease generally in this part of the report. The following table shows the notifications received for Blackwell, Bolsover and Clowne in 1960.

			<i>Blackwell</i>	<i>Clowne</i>	<i>Bolsover</i>	<i>Total</i>
Diphtheria	....	....	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	....	....	1	—	1	2
Scarlet fever	....	....	170	30	27	227
Encephalitis lethargica	....	....	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	....	....	1	1	—	2
Pulmonary T.B.	....	....	16	8	6	30
Other forms of T.B.	....	....	1	2	—	3
Pneumonia	....	....	7	—	4	11
Cerebro spinal fever	....	....	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	....	....	3	—	10	13
Polio. paralytic	....	....	—	—	—	—
non. paralytic	....	....	—	—	—	—
Whooping cough	....	....	25	8	90	123
Measles	....	....	81	36	12	129
Para. typhoid fever	....	....	—	—	—	—
Gastro enteritis	....	....	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	....	....	1	—	—	1
Meningococcal meningitis	....	....	—	—	—	—
Total			306	85	150	541

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Right away, you will see that 541 notifications were received. But what you do not see is the expense, time and trouble involved in this. Perhaps I can explain. First, the notifying doctor receives 2/6d. for each notification (a doctor practising in hospital receives 1/- only). So in payment to doctors we have spent some £65. After these notifications are received in my office, a copy is made and sent to the County Medical Officer. Each week, a return

of notifications is made to the General Register Office and to the County Medical Officer. Each quarter, a quarterly return is made to the same two. Finally, each year a report is made on food poisoning notifications. This of course takes up the time of my clerk and myself—so more expense is incurred. Similarly, the Register Office sends weekly and quarterly returns to every M.O.H.—again, more expense. Finally, cases of infectious disease are visited by me or by a public health inspector at my discretion—still more expense. And, specimens may have to be sent to the laboratory; again expense is incurred. Then, too, we must remember that 1960 was a lean year for measles. 1961 will be a year of plenty and I guarantee that the number of notifications will be doubled, as will the payment made to the notifying doctors. So, I think you will agree that notification is time consuming and expensive.

I do not mind spending if I get my money's worth. Do we get our money's worth as far as notification is concerned? I do not think we do, and I believe that we should make some changes in notification. For instance, many of the diseases shown in the table are not the terrors they were. Therefore, should we not consider removing them from the list? I think we could remove erysipelas, encephalitis lethargica, cerebro spinal fever, pneumonia and measles. Puerperal Pyrexia I feel could be removed but I would bow to the opinion of obstetricians on this. Scarlet Fever I would also remove except where a close contact was a food handler.

On the other hand, there are several things I think could be added. Let me quote some with my reasons :—

1. **Home Accidents.** I am certain that notification is desirable (and I am sure you will agree when you read my report on these). From notifications we can learn what targets we should aim at with education and we can see how houses should be designed to prevent accidents.

2. **German Measles** is not important in itself. However, if a pregnant woman develops the disease during the early part of her pregnancy, her baby can be seriously affected. There is a serum



available which may abort or alleviate the illness. By notification we could make sure that this serum was offered to all those expectant mothers in need of it.

3. **Coronary Thrombosis** is on the increase and it kills far too many people every year. The cause has been held to be excess animal fat in the diet, lack of exercise, etc. By notification and subsequent investigation I feel we could hope to find out more about the cause of this killer.

4. **Cancer** is I am sure the most feared illness of all. Many people are violently in favour of notification and probably just as many are violently against. The 'antis' feel that it would do much more harm than good by creating cancer phobia and even hysteria. There is something in this view. On the other hand, much good could come of it. We could hear much more of those who were cured, we could learn just how good the facilities were for treatment (as an eminent surgeon said recently, there is no use in early diagnosis if the patient then has to wait for treatment) and we may even be able to help discover the cause of some of the cancers.

I have given some suggestions but I look on them as the equivalent to a service in tennis, i.e. they just set the game going. I am sure some Medical Officers of Health would agree and many disagree and put forward their own suggestions. However, what I would really like to suggest would be the formation of high powered committee to meet regularly on notifications. I envisage it being made up of representatives from the Ministry, the Universities, the Royal Colleges of Physicians, Surgeons and Obstetricians, the College of General Practitioners, the Society of Medical Officers of Health and the British Medical Association. Surely from them we could reach a state where every notification served a purpose and was never just routine. I would like to see different diseases being notifiable from time to time and even from place to place. It seems to me that the pattern of illness is always changing. If I am correct, surely the pattern of notification should also change.

One other change I would suggest. The notification fee of 2/6d. has remained constant. Should we not think about raising it?



Earlier, I spoke about expense. I grudge some of the expense incurred at the present time. I quite see that my suggestions would involve a lot more spending but that I would not grudge because I would feel it was money well spent.

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## THE ENGLISH DISEASE

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Long ago, diseases used to be called by the name of the country in which they originated. For instance Columbus and his sailors are said to have brought a very nasty disease back to Spain when they returned from America. When the disease spread to Italy, it was called the Spanish disease, in France it was called the Italian disease and in England it was called the French disease. Nowadays, there is a disease called the English disease, to wit, chronic bronchitis. About 30,000 people die from this every year. What is the cause of this vile illness? Dr. P. J. Lawther gave the Dawes Memorial Lecture on 'Air Pollution and its Effects on Man' to the 1960 Annual Conference of Public Health Inspectors. This was printed in the November 1960 edition of the *Sanitarian* and I would like to quote one paragraph from it :—

'Air pollution is only one of several unpleasant features of urban life which merit consideration as causes of the excess bronchitis found in towns; industry, overcrowding, poor diet, frequent infections, all may play a part. But recent researches on standardised populations incriminate air pollution as one of the most serious factors in the aetiology of this dread disease. Cigarette smoking appears to be of roughly equal importance. Epidemiological research is complex and sometimes many years must elapse before large experiments begin to yield valid results.'

Later in his address Dr. Lawther said that on the present evidence, air pollution is responsible for a small proportion of the lung cancer in our midst. Remember, lung cancer kills about 20,000 people per year so even a small proportion of these could easily come to thousands.

So, we have air pollution indicted as being one of the most serious factors in the aetiology of chronic bronchitis and as a factor in lung cancer. It is obviously a serious danger to health, But, these are the illnesses caused by chronic air pollution as it were. However, there is also acute air pollution as shown by smog. It also damages health. The following list of disasters is quoted from the Clean Air Year Book for 1961.

'London. 1873. Rise in bronchitis deaths compared with the previous week, of 268.

London. 1880. Rise in bronchitis deaths, compared with the previous week of 692.

London. 1891. Rise in bronchitis deaths, compared with the previous week, of 572.

Glasgow. 1909. Average number of deaths in the 3 weeks prior to the fog were 57 per week. During 5 weeks of fog or haze the deaths per week were :—138, 233, 171, 198 and 137.

Manchester and Salford 1930—31. In December, with no fog, there were 137 respiratory disease deaths. In January there were 9 days heavy fog and 592 deaths.

Meuse Valley. 1930. 60 deaths attributed to fog, the death rate rising to 10.5 times the normal. Many cattle had to be slaughtered.

London. 1948. Bronchitis deaths in week before fog 73 ; in the week of fog 148.

Donora, U.S.A. 1948. 18 deaths in a population of 14,000. 42 per cent of the population were estimated to have suffered from illness.

London. 1952. The fog developed on Friday, 5th December and continued until 8th December. Estimated total of 4,000 deaths in the Greater London area. In the Administrative County only, deaths from bronchitis rose from 121 to 872, and from heart and circulatory diseases, from 318 to 801.

London. 1956. 1,000 additional deaths attributed to January fog in the Greater London area.'

Knowing the above, is it any wonder that I regard air pollution as one of the most serious and pressing public health problems facing us today? What are we doing about it? We have the Clean Air Act which was passed in 1956 and the Dark Smoke Permitted Regulations passed in 1958. To me, they are only nibbling at the cherry. I think they should be a lot stronger. For instance, I believe it should be mandatory to prosecute any infringement of the Act. Also, I would make the creation of smoke control areas mandatory in the 'black areas' listed by the Minister. Finally, I would tighten the Dark Smoke Regulations. To me, the emission of any black smoke should be an offence (believe me, a few seconds of black smoke is an awful lot of smoke). After all, the Clean Air Act is five years old, yet we still have our 30,000 deaths from chronic bronchitis. In the Central Industrial plain of Scotland for example, very little progress has been made in cleaning the air (according to a recent report) even though the death rate from chronic bronchitis is very high. Can you wonder that I wish the Act to be stronger?

I cannot understand why the N.U.M. does not lead the fight for clean air. Miners have seen many of their comrades killed by a chest disease caused by polluted air in the pit. So, surely they should be all the keener to have clean air when they get up on top again. Besides, what about their pride in their work? They must know by now that many of the domestic coal fires in this country are grossly inefficient (some are only 20% efficient). In other words, in many cases 80% of their work is wasted. I should love to hear what our dustbin men would say if, after they had got ten bins ready for emptying, eight were wheeled back again—I am sure we would see, or rather hear, some air pollution of a different sort. As well as domestic fires, the colliery chimneys show how coal can be wasted. It often seems to me that they could not cause more smoke if they tried. If I were a miner I would be dead insulted to think that while the workers below were getting coal, those on top were just as busy wasting it.

Marching along with the N.U.M. should be the housewives. Surely by now they should have had their fill of the dirt and nuisance caused by smoke and soot. I wish they would all become

smoke conscious. I would like to see them castigate neighbours because they caused smoke rather than because they were noisy or loud, etc.

I have pointed out the evils caused by air pollution. I believe it to be a task worthy of the utmost priority. Perhaps some others may be convinced and act accordingly. I would like to end with a parable. Once upon a time a young ostrich wandered down to the seashore. Suddenly the tide turned, and, as it came in, it made a noise. This frightened the ostrich. But he was not worried. You see, he had listened to his mother and he knew exactly what to do when frightened. He buried his head in the sand. Before long he felt his tail wet because the tide had continued to come in. The tide of air pollution is coming in ; I trust we do not keep our heads down too long.

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### Notes

1. Clean Air can cut down deaths. It has been very successful in lowering death rates from chronic bronchitis in Japan.
2. Smoke Control Areas can cut down fog. During recent fog in Glasgow the '*Sunday Post*' reported no fog over the smoke control areas. This paper urged the creation of many more smoke control areas.
3. Many people are going to say to me that we cannot afford to tackle clean areas. I can only reply that I do not see how we can afford not to do so. Think of the money spent on treating chronic bronchitis. Think of the money spent on replacing clothes and furnishing and repairing damage to buildings. Think of the money wasted in smoke. No, cleansing of the air will save, not cost us money, and it will save misery and ill health for many.
4. Just to make it plain that I am not throwing stones from a glass house—we have used a smokeless form of heating in our house for some years now.



## UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

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Last Xmas my wife and I bought our Xmas cards from UNICEF. The purpose of this organisation is 'to secure a future in which every child may enjoy its right to grow up in health and understanding in a community free from want, the Governments and Peoples of 80 nations have joined partnership in the United Nations Children's Fund.' Everybody must hope that this aim can be achieved. There can be very few people who would wish to do deliberate harm to a child.

Along with the cards was supplied a list of things which a given number of cards would provide. For instance, so many cards would provide so much dried milk, or a number of penicillin injections to cure yaws or B.C.G. vaccinations against tuberculosis etc. When you read this sort of thing, you realise just how lucky we are in this country. But, I do not feel that we are in a rose garden just yet. Indeed, sometimes I think that our very progress has tended to make some people careless. I would just mention a few instances where some people are failing their children.

1. **Immunisation** is available and is free to all. I am chiefly concerned about immunisation against diphtheria, poliomyelitis and whooping cough. I have no doubt that it is very effective against diphtheria and poliomyelitis. Against whooping cough it is not so effective but it is held that an immunised child is 10 times less likely to develop the disease and 50 times less likely to have it severely, if it should develop whooping cough. Well now, what do we find? The acceptance rate is too low. When there is the odd outbreak of diphtheria we find many parents rushing to have their children immunised. They could have been done before in more comfort and with a great safety margin. As for polio, the Minister of Health recently gave a list of Local Health Authorities where the acceptance rate was under 50%. If these illnesses were still prevalent, I am sure the acceptance rate would be much higher. Has progress made us careless?

(I must stress that I am not referring here to people who have conscientious objections to immunisation. I may not agree with their view but that does not prevent me from respecting it. I am referring to those who say 'We just did not bother to have him immunised.' I have met too many who fall into this group).

2. **Nutrition.** When I was a boy in Glasgow I used to see many who had or had had rickets. Similarly, I saw many under-nourished children. The position has altered now. It is very seldom that malnutrition is found in a child. But obesity is becoming much more common. Many Medical Officers of Health refer to this in their Annual Reports. Yet obesity is just as bad as malnutrition. Indeed, I would rather be underfed than overfed. It seems as though progress has pushed some people too far here.

3. **School Attendance.** I remember seeing an article in the UNESCO Courier which showed how hard they were working to teach illiterate adults to read and write. The photos showed adults who were obviously putting all they had into it because of their keenness to learn. In a similar vein, it is worth reading about the struggle the reformers had in this country before education was made available to all children. I feel we do not all take advantage of our facilities now. Wherever I go I can see children who should be at school. And I believe I see too many of them. In our local paper we can see reports of prosecutions against parents who have not sent their children to school. I quite expect that figures can be thrown at me to make me look wrong. But, we must remember that statistics never prove anything. Just to give a very crude example, I could be told that the school attendance rate was 95% over a year. Fair enough, but suppose it is the same 5% which is away all the time. Again, I feel that carelessness has tended to creep in now that we have progressed to free education for all.

4. **Discipline.** Nowadays, you read something about juvenile delinquency virtually every time you lift a paper. Some people say things are no worse now than they were ages ago. Well, I have not yet lived long enough to compare many different generations. But I think things are pretty bad when one of my councils has had to close public conveniences because of consistent damage by vandals.

And many of these still open take a fortune in maintenance and repairs. Again, look around you when you are amongst a lot of children. Do you think a lot of them are ill disciplined? I do. No-one would seriously suggest a return to the system portrayed by Dickens in 'Dotheboys Hall' nor to the dictum "Children should be seen but not heard'. Still, I would suggest that this is just like nutrition, too much is as bad as too little and I would suggest that too much freedom is bad. Apart from vandalism I feel that the nation's mentality would also be improved with a little more discipline. A well balanced mind is one which can give and take. I submit that you are more likely to be able to do this if you have been conditioned to a system of give and take as a child—and is that not what discipline is?

I have given some examples of what I feel are ways in which parents can fail. It has been said that we live in an affluent society. In such a society I believe sins of omission to be commoner than sins of commission. I just wonder if all parents remember the difference between omission and commission?

Finally, may I commend the United Nations Children's Fund to you. Do not forget it, if you wish to help a good and worthy cause.



## HOME ACCIDENT NOTIFICATION—BLACKWELL R.D.C.

Doctor's signature.

The ages at which these accidents occurred were as shown in the following table :—

Under	1 — 0	4 — 0	25-44	— 7
	1 — 7	5-9 — 3	45-65	— 5
	2 — 7	10-14 — 3	65 plus	— 7
	3 — 4	15-24 — 5		

Age not notified :—5.

I feel that the above figures give some idea of the problem caused by accidents in the home. 53 is a lot of accidents to be notified between September and December. The accidents occurred in Blackwell, Bolsover and Clowne (total estimated population (75,339). It must be remembered, too, that notification is purely voluntary and I am certain that many more accidents actually occurred.

As to the causes, they varied considerably. Perhaps as easy a way as any is to quote from the reports made to the Home Safety Committees. There is always some humour to be found in every field of human activity so let's quote two 'funny' (to the bystander) ones first.

'A lady of 40 trapped her finger when a sash window fell quickly. A neighbour came to help. She opened the window sharply and hit the lady in the face with the window.'

'A man of 40 stood on a dog which was eating a bone. The dog bit him.'

Both of these would cause a laugh if seen on T.V. or at the cinema. If only all the accidents were like this. Unfortunately, we also have the following :—

'A boy of 2½ crushed his forearm in an electric mangle.'

'A girl age 2 suffered concussion when she fell from her bedroom window on the first floor.'

'A man of 67 stepped on a chair to put up curtains and then fell off. He dislocated his right shoulder.'

'A girl of 7 scalded her chest. She ran into the kitchen and ran into her mother who was carrying a cup of hot coffee.'

'A lady, age unknown, fell and fractured her femur. She had previously had strokes and apparently she tried to go upstairs while alone and fell.'

'A little girl aged 2 was fed medicine by her elder sister age 6. Luckily most of the medicine was spilt. The mother had left the bottle in the elder child's reach.'

'A boy of 21 months received burns on his upper arm and forearm. He removed the fireguard and then fell into the coal fire.'

'A girl of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fractured the base of her skull. She opened a window on the first floor and then jumped out.'

'A boy of 3 upset a pail of boiling water while trying to get to the cold water tap for a drink. His buttocks and legs were severely scalded.'

'A lady of 80 fractured her leg when she fell off a chair.'

'A boy of 2 scalded his leg and foot when he got hold of a hot teapot and spilled it over himself.'

These I feel are eleven good examples of the causes of moderate to severe injury in the home.

There were also two fatal accidents as shown below. Isn't it shocking that two lives were brought to an end because of such trivial things as a shiny floor and wet paint?

'An old man tripped on polished linoleum. He broke his femur and he died.'

'A lady of 76 fractured her leg and wrist and died in hospital. She fell on the path to her outside toilet. Apparently, the outside of her house had been painted and, therefore, she did not hang on to the door and window ledge as she usually did.'

I feel that these notifications emphasise the importance of accidents in the home. Until now, road safety has been all the rage but I believe home safety to be just as important, indeed, I shall go further and say I believe it is more important. I submit that the above figures support my belief. I would like to see a national concentrated attack being made upon accidents in the home.

## STATISTICS FOR THE AREA

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Area (acres)	....	....	....	....	....	....	21,922
Population (Census 1951)	....	....	....	....	....	....	43,112
Population mid-year (Registrar-General, 1960)	....	....	....	....	....	....	43,720
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1960) according to Rate Books	....	....	....	....	....	....	13,691
Rateable Value, 1960	....	....	....	....	....	....	£380,336
Sum represented by a Penny Rate, 1960	....	....	....	....	....	....	£1,450

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## SOCIAL CONDITIONS

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Coal mining and to a less extent agriculture are the chief occupations of the district. Over 60% of the population are coal miners. There is very little unemployment.

### Verminous Heads

59 treatments were given at the Disinfestation Centre to cases of verminous heads. They were from the parishes of Blackwell (33) and South Normanton (26).

### Scabies

22 treatments were given at the Disinfestation Centre this year. These treatments were given to 7 cases from the parishes of Blackwell and Pinxton.

## VITAL STATISTICS

### BIRTHS

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Live Births ....	758	409	349
Rate per 1,000 population 16.8 (Corrected).			
Illegitimate Live Births (per cent. of total live births) 3.2			
Stillbirths ....	23	8	15
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births. 29.4			
Total Live and Still Births ....	781	417	364
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)	19	12	7
Infant Mortality Rates.			
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births ....			25.1
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births ....			25.9
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births ....			Nil
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births) ....			15.8
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births) ....			11.9
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)			40.9
Maternal Mortality (including abortion) ....			Nil
Number of deaths			
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births			Nil

### COMMENTS

There were 45 less births this year than last and the Live Birth Rate is also lower. I am sorry to report this decrease.

I am sorry also to report the number of Still-births and the Still-birth Rate are both higher than in 1959. And, there is quite

an increase. The Still-births have increased from 16 to 23 and the Rate has gone up from 19·5 to 29·4.

On the credit side, it is good to see a reduction (even though it may be slight) in the Infant Mortality and Neo-Natal Mortality Rates. Again, our figures are higher than the national ones, viz :—

	<i>England</i>				<i>Blackwell and Wales</i>	
					<i>(provisional)</i>	
Infant Mortality Rate ....	....	....	....	25·1	21·9	
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate ....	....	....	....	15·8	15·6	
Perinatal Mortality Rate ....	....	....	....	40·9	32·9	

Again, there were no deaths among these infants who were born illegitimately.

Twelve infants died under the age of four weeks. The causes of death were :—

Prematurity ....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Broncho-pneumonia and prematurity ....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Brain haemorrhage and prematurity ....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Broncho-pneumonia ....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Congenital Abnormality ....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Haemorrhagic disease of newborn ....	....	....	....	....	....	1

It is obvious at a glance that prematurity has been the killer this year as it has caused 75% of these deaths.

Seven infants died between the age of four weeks and one year. The causes of death were :—

Broncho-pneumonia ....	....	....	....	....	....	4
Acute purulent tracheo-bronchitis ....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Brain haemorrhage and prematurity ....	....	....	....	....	....	1

Thus, six out of these seven deaths were caused by respiratory infection.

Unfortunately, there is still only one main recommendation to be made concerning these infant deaths. It is ante-natal care. Every mother should accept ante-natal care, no matter what inconvenience it may involve. Ante-natal care is available to every



woman. It can be obtained via the National Health Service or via the Local Health Authority. Both are pleased to provide first-rate care and advice. From the deaths between 4 weeks and one year the caution can be drawn that respiratory infections in this age group must not be treated too lightly. Finally, I am very pleased to report that there was no maternal death this year. Actually, there has only been one maternal death since 1954.

## DEATHS

<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
462	279	183

Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population 13·4 (corrected) National Death Rate 11·5.

The total number of deaths and the corrected death rate are both higher than in 1959.

## CAUSES OF DEATH

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Tuberculosis, respiratory ....	1	—
Syphilitic disease ....	—	1
Other infective and parasitic diseases ....	1	—
Cancer (stomach) ....	8	4
Cancer (lung) ....	9	5
Cancer (breast)....	—	9
Cancer (uterus) ....	—	4
Cancer (other sites) ....	24	12
Leukaemia, aleukaemia ....	1	1
Diabetes ....	1	4
Vascular lesions of nervous system ....	39	26
Coronary disease, angina ....	41	17
Hypertension with heart disease ....	6	4
Other heart disease ....	44	31
Other circulatory disease ....	11	7
Pneumonia ....	14	9
Bronchitis ....	21	7
Other diseases of respiratory system ....	6	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ....	—	2
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ....	2	1



				<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Nephritis and nephrosis	....	....	....	2	—
Hyperplasia of prostate	....	....	....	5	—
Congenital malformations	....	....	....	2	1
Other defined and ill defined diseases	....			30	30
Motor vehicle accidents	....	....	....	1	1
All other accidents	....	....	....	7	5
Suicide	....	....	....	2	1
Homicide and operations of war	....	....	....	1	—

## COMMENTS

The total number of deaths is greater than last year (462 against 429). This increase is solely in male deaths. There have been 34 more male deaths this year than last and there has actually been one less female death.

Again, there has been an increase in the deaths from lung cancer (14 against 9). 9 of these were males and 3 were females. The total number of deaths from cancer is greater this year. There have been 10 more male and 10 more female cancer deaths.

The increase in the male deaths is due to the following :—

<i>Cause of Death</i>	<i>Increase</i>
Cancer	10
Vascular lesions of nervous system (i.e. Strokes)	9
Coronary disease	4
Other heart disease	10

I am sorry to see that there was one death from respiratory tuberculosis this year.

As mentioned earlier, there were no deaths from pregnancy, childbirth nor abortion.

There has been a decrease in the number of accidental deaths (14 against 17). The number of suicides also dropped 3 against 7). While I am pleased to record this decrease, I still deplore the fact that 17 people died in this way.

## CAUSES OF DEATH

	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954
Tuberculosis, respiratory ....	1	—	4	2	3	6	12
Tuberculosis, other ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Syphilitic diseases ....	1	—	—	1	—	—	1
Diphtheria ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping cough ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections ....	—	—	1	—	1	1	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Measles ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases ....	1	2	—	—	1	1	—
Cancer, stomach ....	12	12	13	9	12	15	16
Cancer, lung ....	14	9	5	8	12	6	12
Cancer, breast ....	9	5	8	4	5	6	3
Cancer, uterus ....	4	1	4	1	2	4	4
Cancer, other sites ....	36	30	35	49	44	33	40
Leukaemia, aleukaemia ....	2	2	—	3	1	1	1
Diabetes ....	5	4	3	6	1	7	2
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ....	65	65	64	70	49	82	60
Coronary disease, angina ....	58	54	47	50	42	48	34
Hypertension with heart disease ....	10	4	4	5	6	4	6
Other heart disease ....	75	65	72	62	85	55	54
Other circulatory disease ....	18	17	16	15	22	18	10
Influenza ....	—	2	8	6	1	—	1
Pneumonia ....	23	14	33	20	26	18	11
Bronchitis ....	28	33	37	24	25	23	37
Other respiratory diseases ....	7	4	4	9	7	6	2
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ....	2	1	7	5	7	2	3
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ....	3	1	3	2	—	1	3
Nephritis and Nephrosis ....	2	6	6	5	3	8	6
Hyperplasia of Prostate ....	5	2	4	3	6	1	3

	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ....	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations	3	10	5	5	7	3	8
Other defined and ill defined diseases ....	60	62	44	48	54	58	47
Motor Vehicle Accidents	2	7	4	2	7	4	3
All other accidents	6	10	7	7	15	17	12
Suicide ....	3	7	2	—	6	4	4
Homicide and Operations of war ....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

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## GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

### Maternity and Child Welfare and School Clinics

These are provided by the County Council.

### Ambulance Service

This is provided by the County Council.

### Laboratory Facilities

1. Analytical. This is provided by the County Council.
2. Bacteriological. This is provided by the Public Health Laboratory Service.

I thank both for their courtesy and efficiency.

### Chest Clinics

Sheffield Regional Board provide such clinics. The following are the nearest to our district (1) Chesterfield (2) Worksop (3) Mansfield and (4) Alfreton.

### Venereal Disease

Treatment and advice can be obtained at Derby Royal Infirmary, Chesterfield Royal Hospital, Victoria Hospital, Worksop, and Mansfield and District General Hospital,.

## REPORT FROM THE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR

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Mr. Williams has kindly supplied the following report. I must thank him for his help and co-operation throughout the year.

### WATER SUPPLY

During the year 1,031,492,000 gallons of water were pumped from Budby of which 699,613,000 gallons were re-pumped from Stoney Houghton to Whitborough Reservoirs.

Distribution was as follows :—

	<i>Gallons</i>
Blackwell R.D.C. ....	510,972,000
Warsop U.D.C. ....	152,266,000
Chesterfield, Bolsover and Clowne Water Board	102,029,000
Sutton-in-Ashfield U.D.C. ....	259,253,000
Gleadthorpe Grange ....	1,085,000
	<hr/>
	1,025,605,000
	<hr/> <hr/>

### Rainfall

Total rainfall for the year was 33.59 inches, compared with average over previous eight years of 23.71 inches.

### Examination of Water

During the year 27 bacteriological examinations and 7 chemical analyses were carried out by the Public Analyst with satisfactory results.

### New Services

A total of 145 new services were installed.

### Meters

An additional 6 new meters were fixed in the District and 18 defective meters replaced.

### General Inspections

Water Inspectors made 44,987 inspections during the year.

### **Mining Subsidence Claims Act, 1957**

Claims submitted under the above Act total 26 of which 25 were accepted by the National Coal Board.

### **Water Consumption**

The average daily domestic consumption during the year was 23·6 gallons per head per day and trade requirements were 8·3 gallons per head per day, giving a total of 31·9 gallons per head per day.

### **SEWAGE DISPOSAL**

#### **(a) Astwith**

The scheme for providing sewers and Sewage Disposal Works for the Village of Astwith has been approved by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government and work will be commenced in May, 1961.

#### **(b) Blackwell**

Extensive damage has occurred to these works due to coal mining subsidence. Temporary remedial measures have been put in hand and are working as satisfactorily as can be expected. The National Coal Board has accepted liability.

#### **(c) Pleasley**

The new works are progressing satisfactorily and are expected to be completed by May, 1961.

### **SEWERAGE**

- (a) An extension of approximately 120 yards to the 6" sewer at Littlemoor Lane, Newton, has been carried out by direct labour.
- (b) **Maintenance.** Regular inspections, flushing and cleansing are carried out on Council's 1,140 manholes and approximately 46 miles of sewer.

### **DEVELOPMENT BY PRIVATE ENTERPRISE**

92 houses were completed during the year and 129 improvement

grants approved. 334 plans were received and examined in compliance with Building Byelaws and 8 valuations of properties undertaken in connection with advance under the Small Dwellings Acquisition Acts. There were 4 conversions from pail closets into water closets.

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### CONVERSIONS

<i>Parish</i>					<i>No. of Pail Closets converted to water closets</i>
Scarcliffe	....	....	....	....	3
South Normanton	....	....	....	....	3
Tibshelf	....	....	....	....	9
				Total	15

### PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

There is no public Swimming Bath in the Blackwell Rural District.

## HOUSING

113 Council houses were erected in 1960 and 92 were erected privately. The total being 205. This is more than last year. I am pleased to see that there was an increase in both Council and private building in 1960.

I must thank Mr. Williams, the Architect, for the following table which shows our past and future programme of Council building.

Parish	Dwellings completed 1st January, 1960 to 31st Dec. 1960		Estimated Dwellings completed 1st Jan. 1961, to 31st Dec. 1961		Estimated dwellings in course of erection or contracts approved 31st March, 1961		Council Programme 1961-2 for Slum Clearance displaced persons
	Houses	Bungalows Flats	Houses	Bungalows Flats	Houses	Bungalows Flats	
S. Normanton	70	24* 4	—	— 8	—	—	24
Shirebrook ...	10	— 4	—	—	24	—	10
Pinxton ...	1**	—	—	—	—	4	—
Newton ...	—	—	—	—	22	8 4	—
Palfterton ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
Tibshelf ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Total ...	81	24 8	—	— 8	46	8 8	56

NOTE. \* Includes 2 Paraplegic Bungalows.

\*\* One four bedroom house, war damage replacement.



## FACTORIES ACT

There are 138 factories registered in the Blackwell Rural District which are inspected from time to time, and action taken as is necessary. Conditions generally were found to be satisfactory.

### 1.—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Number of Written Notices
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	45	22	1
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ....	48	8	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ....	45	19	3
Total ....	138	49	4

### 2.—Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars	Number Found	Number Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.) ....	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)				
(a) Insufficient ....	2	1	—	2
(b) Unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ....	3	3	—	1
Total ....	5	4	—	3

### 3.—OUTWORK.

Nature of Work	No. of Out-workers	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council
Wearing apparel, making, etc.	33	—
Total ....	33	—

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

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A report will be found in the Chief Public Health Inspector's report about this aspect of Public Health.

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## NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT

No action was taken under this Act.

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## PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES

### Diphtheria

For the eleventh successive year there was no case of diphtheria in the District. Again, I advise that we keep this up by immunisation. In this connection I am pleased to report that more children were immunised this year. This is shown by the following figures which Dr. Morgan (County M.O.H.) has kindly supplied.

				1960	1959	1958	1957
Under 1 year	....	....	....	291	275	182	160
1—4 (incl.)	....	....	....	118	111	66	81
5—14 (incl.)	....	....	....	138	89	65	54
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
				547	475	313	295
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

### Scarlet Fever

There were 170 cases. This is an increase of 65 over 1959. Again, the disease continued to be mild in character. No serious complications came to my knowledge.

### Poliomyelitis

It is nice to record that there were no cases of poliomyelitis in 1960. I still advise all who are eligible to accept vaccination against this illness. Vaccination can be had at County Council Clinics and at the Surgeries of General Practitioners.

### Measles

1960 was our lean year. There were 81 cases notified.

### Whooping Cough

There were a lot more cases this year, 25 as against 8 in 1959. I still advise immunisation. Whooping cough can be a nasty debilitating illness and it can even be a killer. Immunisation does not confer 100% protection but it gives a good degree of protection and I am certain that it is well worthwhile.

### Food Poisoning

One case was notified. The victim was a little boy aged 8. The offending food was not discovered but the causative organism was found to be *Salmonella Typhimurium*. The illness was mild and he soon recovered clinically and bacteriologically.

### Tuberculosis

The following table gives particulars of new cases of tuberculosis and of all deaths from the disease during the year.

Age Periods in years	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 .....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
10 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 .....	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 .....	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 .....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45 .....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55 .....	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Totals ....	10	6	—	1	1	—	—	—

The death rate from tuberculosis is 0.02 per 1,000 of the population.

This has been a poorer year. There was an increase in the number of new cases and there was one tuberculosis death. I hope this increase will be temporary.

# Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1960.

Notifiable Disease	Number of Cases notified													Total Cases notified in each Parish of the District								Total Cases removed to Hospital	Total Deaths		
	At all Ages	At Ages—years												Shirebrook	S. Nornanton	Pinxton	Tibshelf	Blackwell	Pleasley	Scarliffe	A. Hucknall			Clapwell	
		Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 & upwards												
Diphtheria ...	1	3	7	25	20	94	19	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Erysipelas ...	170	3	7	25	20	94	19	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Scarlet Fever	1	3	7	25	20	94	19	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	1	3	7	25	20	94	19	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	3	7	25	20	94	19	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	16	3	7	25	20	94	19	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	1	3	7	25	20	94	19	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other forms of Tuberculosis	7	3	7	25	20	94	19	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pneumonia	3	3	7	25	20	94	19	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cerebral-spinal fever	3	3	7	25	20	94	19	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dysentery ...	3	3	7	25	20	94	19	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	3	3	7	25	20	94	19	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
" (Non " )	3	3	7	25	20	94	19	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Measles	81	6	16	9	9	16	22	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Whooping Cough	25	3	2	1	1	17	22	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Para-Typhoid Fever	25	3	2	1	1	17	22	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Gastro-Enteritis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Food Poisoning	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Meningococcal Meningitis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
TOTALS	306	7	23	19	37	37	134	20	6	9	2	6	6	131	7	2	21	48	22	1	4	144	—	—	—

## REPORT OF CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

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Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

The year under review has been a busy one and whilst progress has been made in removing and making good unfit properties there are still a large number of sub-standard houses in need of repair and improvement. The survey of the Central Area of Shirebrook showed that 480 houses were likely to be unfit within the next 20 years, and that this number may be increased by a further 683 if the owners do not, on their own initiative, proceed with repairs and improvement. Every effort is being made to impress on owners the need for improvement works. Whilst some owners are showing interest, it still appears that the majority regard the cost of full repair and improvement as uneconomical, and are not likely to proceed with this work until faced with statutory action. This attitude is reflected in the readiness with which many owners accept proposals to demolish houses. The position in other parts of the district is somewhat similar to the centre of Shirebrook.

Whilst the position regarding the control of domestic smoke has not altered there were indications towards the close of the year that this was subject for further discussion. Although some difficulties have been encountered in controlling industrial smoke this problem is not as serious as a few years ago.

The inspection of freshly killed meat has continued to be one of the department's most difficult jobs, and has again necessitated a lot of work at week-ends and in the evenings. This position has been continuous since the de-control of meat and there appears to be little hope of improvement. The Council's efforts to secure some control of the hours of slaughter have been negative and it would seem that the butchers' main interest in this is the financial reward arising from big kills.



In my last report I referred to the problem of litter and I regret to again report that there has been no improvement. During periods of dry weather the streets are unsightly and dirty and the arrangements for street cleansing are hopelessly inadequate to keep the district in a reasonably clean and tidy condition.

Two improvements have been secured in connection with watercourses. The stream near the White Swan, Shirebrook, has been culverted and this has removed a persistent nuisance. At Doe Lea the river has been cleansed and the footbridge highered so that it can be used during flood periods.

Cleansing work has been maintained at a high level and salvage recovery has been so improved that new record financial return of £7,782 7s. 6d., has been established. For the efficiency of this work I am appreciative of the work of the two Cleansing Foremen and the drivers and dustbinmen in their charge.

May I in conclusion express my thanks to Dr. Robertson and colleagues in other departments. Their co-operation and help with difficult problems is always readily available, and is of material assistance to the department and the Council in general. The staff of the department has continued to work well together and I should like to record my thanks to the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their interest and encouragement in the work of the department.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT CLARKSON, M.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I.

Chief Public Health Inspector.

## SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS

### General Sanitation :

Atmospheric Pollution	....	....	....	....	....	....	203
Water Supplies	....	....	....	....	....	....	211
Drainage	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,741
Drains tested	....	....	....	....	....	....	100
Stables and Piggeries	....	....	....	....	....	....	38
Accumulations	....	....	....	....	....	....	83
Colliery Spoilbanks	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Sanitary Conveniences, Ashplaces and Ashbins	....	....	....	....	....	....	205
Re-inspections of Sanitary Conveniences, Ashplaces and Ashbins	....	....	....	....	....	....	92
Fried Fish Shops	....	....	....	....	....	....	21
Tents, Vans and Sheds	....	....	....	....	....	....	65
Public Conveniences	....	....	....	....	....	....	17
Factories and Bakehouses	....	....	....	....	....	....	49
Refuse Collection	....	....	....	....	....	....	46
Refuse Disposal	....	....	....	....	....	....	69
Street Cleansing	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
Rats and Mice	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,059
Schools	....	....	....	....	....	....	34
Cinemas	....	....	....	....	....	....	6
River Pollution Prevention	....	....	....	....	....	....	22
Shop Acts	....	....	....	....	....	....	190
Petroleum Acts	....	....	....	....	....	....	264
Smoke Observations	....	....	....	....	....	....	181
Inquiries re cases of Infectious Disease	....	....	....	....	....	....	240
Interviews and Appointments	....	....	....	....	....	....	983
Miscellaneous Visits	....	....	....	....	....	....	904

## Housing :

Number of houses inspected under Public Health Acts	....	394
Re-visits to houses inspected under Public Health Acts	....	1,007
Number of houses inspected under Housing Acts	....	181
Re-visits to houses inspected under Housing Acts	....	1,721
Number of houses inspected re overcrowding	....	11
Re-visits paid to houses re overcrowding	....	5
Number of verminous houses inspected	....	153



Re-visits to verminous houses ....	70
Miscellaneous Housing Enquiries ....	401
Rent Act, 1957 ....	15

#### Meat and Food Inspection :

Visits to Slaughterhouses ....	3,319
Occasional Slaughtering ....	5
Shops and Stalls (re meat) ....	154
Street Vendors and Hawker's Carts ....	944
Other Food Premises ....	396
Milk Distribution....	66
Ice Cream Premises ....	113
Canteens, Cafes, etc. ....	28

#### Miscellaneous :

Salvage ....	69
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### SUMMARY OF NOTICES SERVED AND COMPLIED WITH

	Served during 1960	Complied with during 1960	Out- standing on 31/12/60
Informal Public Health Act Notices ....	516	512	275
Statutory Public Health Act Notices ....	10	13	7
Informal Housing Notices ....	—	—	—
Statutory Housing Act Notices....	—	—	—
	<hr/> 526 <hr/>	<hr/> 525 <hr/>	<hr/> 282 <hr/>

### SUMMARY OF SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS

#### Dwelling Houses :

Cleansed ....	14
Vermin Disinfestation ....	80
Windows repaired ....	184
Walls rendered free from dampness ....	96
Plasterwork repaired ....	126
Floors re-laid or repaired ....	83
Woodwork renewed or repaired ....	99

Fireplaces and grates repaired	....	....	....	....	53
Cooking facilities improved	....	....	....	....	19
Kitchen boilers repaired or improved	....	....	....	....	41
Food stores improved	....	....	....	....	45
Coal stores improved	....	....	....	....	31
Washing accommodation provided or improved	....	....	....	....	10
Roofs repaired	....	....	....	....	107
Walls pointed and brickwork repaired	....	....	....	....	86
Chimney stacks repaired	....	....	....	....	52
Damp proof course provided	....	....	....	....	5
Eaves gutters and downspouts repaired	....	....	....	....	95
Yards and passages paved or repaired....	....	....	....	....	35
Yards cleansed	....	....	....	....	4
Living vans removed	....	....	....	....	12
Baths provided	....	....	....	....	89

#### Drainage :

Drainage provided, re-laid or repaired....	....	....	....	....	72
Drains cleansed	....	....	....	....	129
Gullies provided or repaired	....	....	....	....	14
Inspection chambers provided or repaired	....	....	....	....	26
Ventilators repaired	....	....	....	....	5
Premises drained by provision of cesspool	....	....	....	....	3
Cesspools repaired	....	....	....	....	3
Cesspools abolished	....	....	....	....	1
Septic tank and filter provided	....	....	....	....	1

#### Sinks :

New sinks provided	....	....	....	....	53
New sink waste pipes provided	....	....	....	....	48
Sink waste pipes repaired	....	....	....	....	7

#### Closet Accommodation :

Buildings repaired	....	....	....	....	60
Closets cleansed	....	....	....	....	5
Water closet cisterns provided or repaired	....	....	....	....	14
Water closet pedestals renewed or repaired	....	....	....	....	22
Water closet service pipes repaired	....	....	....	....	9
Closet pails renewed	....	....	....	....	1

**Miscellaneous :**

Dangerous, defective and dilapidated buildings demolished	6
Accumulations removed	26
Urinals provided, repaired and cleansed	2
Nuisances abated from keeping of animals	15
Other nuisances abated	11

**SANITARY ACCOMMODATION**

During the year 15 pail closets have been converted to the water carriage system making a total of 2,401 conversions since 1950. Whilst this is appreciable progress there are 184 pail closets still in use. These are mainly at isolated properties which lack satisfactory arrangements for disposal of sewage, or at properties marked for demolition. Work is still proceeding on the preparation of a scheme for sewerage and sewage disposal works in the Hamlet of Astwith, and when this work is complete it will be possible to proceed with further conversions.

Details of the pail closets in use and conversions during 1960 are set out below :—

Parish	Pail Closets converted to water closets during 1960	Pail Closets in use on 31/12/60
Ault Hucknall	—	69
Blackwell	—	49
Glapwell	—	1
Pleasley	—	17
Pinxton	—	10
Scarcliffe	3	9
Shirebrook	—	4
South Normanton	3	12
Tibshelf	9	13
	<hr/> 15	<hr/> 184
	<hr/>	<hr/>

**HOUSING**

Reasonable progress has been made with the erection of new houses, a total of 205 (113 Council houses and 92 private houses),

being completed during the year. The Council houses erected have been essentially for re-housing families from Clearance Areas and from houses subject to Individual Demolition Orders. Altogether 134 families (415 persons), have been moved from unfit houses to new and existing Council houses, and in a few cases the occupiers of unfit houses have found their own alternative accommodation.

The number of known cases of statutory overcrowding has been fairly static during recent years, and at present there are 15 cases on the register. This number is two in excess of the previous year, and arises from increases in the ages of the families. The majority of the outstanding cases of overcrowding need 4 bedroom type accommodation, and whilst there are a few such Council houses, they have so far been insufficient in number to permit the abatement of all known cases. Very few complaints are now received regarding overcrowding, and generally the number of houses being used by two or more families is considerably less than a few years ago.

Satisfactory progress has been maintained on the implementation of the Slum Clearance Programme approved in 1955 and during the year each monthly meeting of the Health Committee has given consideration to Clearance Areas and individually unfit houses. A total of 47 houses have been represented as unfit, including 7 houses in 2 Clearance Areas. Since the programme in question was commenced, 342 unfit houses have been dealt with.

The Council's decision to purchase and re-condition sub-standard property in Park Lane, Pinxton, has been pursued, and whilst negotiations have been protracted, and somewhat disappointing, progress has been made, and by the end of the year 6 houses had been purchased, repaired, and completely re-conditioned. It is the Council's intention to proceed with this work.

Applications for Improvement Grants continue to be dealt with by the Engineer's Department, following consultations with the Health Department as to the suitability of the property for improvement. The year has seen an increase in the number of Grants approved, the total being 129, compared with 85 in 1959. The Grants approved include 90 Standard Grants, and 39 Discretionary Grants.

**Central Area of Shirebrook.** Following reports of unsatisfactory conditions in this area, a Survey was commenced in March, 1958, but due to staff difficulties it could not be completed prior to December, 1959. This Survey necessitated the inspection of 1,415 houses and 85 other buildings, and a detailed report was submitted to the January meeting of the Health Committee. The report, which was accepted and approved in principle, recommended that 457 houses were in need of extensive repair and improvement, and that 480 should be considered for demolition between 1960/75. In view of the large area involved, and the desirability of securing the full co-operation of owners, if reasonable results are to be achieved, two special meetings of owners were arranged in Shirebrook when full details of the report were explained to the owners, and at the second meeting the owners also had the opportunity of viewing the Ministry's film on Improvement Grants. Whilst it is still early to attempt to forecast whether these meetings have secured the desired result, there are indications that a number of the owners realize the need for repair and improvement of the property, and have indicated that it is their intention to proceed with the necessary works at an early date. Towards the end of the year detailed inspections were in progress with a view to representing 33 houses in a Clearance Area which will form the first part of the suggested programme for the demolition of 480 houses.

The majority of houses in this area were built around 1900, have a scullery, 2 livingrooms, and 3 bedrooms, are of the terrace type, and are adversely affected by large unpaved, common yards and areas. All but one have internal or external water closets, 21% have bathrooms, 37% hot water supplies, and slightly over 85% pay a rent of 20/-d. or less. The average number of persons per dwelling was 3.17, and 5.16% were found to be occupied by more than one family.

**Housing Repairs and Rent Act, 1954—Certificates of Disrepair :**

Number issued during 1960	....	....	....	....	....	—
Total issued since operation of Act	....	....	....	....	....	163
Number revoked during 1960	....	....	....	....	....	3
Number revoked since operation of Act	....	....	....	....	....	143



There are 20 Certificates still operative, some of which were issued in 1954.

**Rent Act, 1957—Certificates of Disrepair :**

Number of applications received during 1960	....	....	1
Number of applications received since operation of Act	....	....	69
Number of Certificates issued during 1960	....	....	1
Number of Certificates issued since operation of Act	....	....	25
Number of Certificates cancelled during 1960	....	....	1

Statistical Summaries of Housing work are set out below :—

**A. Inspection of Dwelling Houses :**

1.	(a)	No. of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (Public Health and Housing Acts)	....	575
	(b)	No. of inspections made for this purpose	....	3,303
2.	(a)	No. of dwelling houses (included under 1a) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Regulations	....	47
	(b)	No. of Inspections made for this purpose	....	1,902
3.		No. of dwelling houses found to be unfit for human habitation	....	47

**B. Remedy of Defective Dwelling Houses :**

1.	Unfit houses rendered fit and houses in which defects were remedied during the period as a result of informal action by the local authority under the Housing or Public Health Acts	....	....	191
2.	Public Health Acts—action after service of formal notice :			
	Houses in which defects were remedied :			
	(a) By Owners	....	....	4
	(b) By local authority in default of owners....	....	....	4
3.	Housing Act, 1957—action after service of formal notice (Section 9 ; 10 ; 11 and 16) :			
	Houses made fit :			
	(a) By owners	....	....	5
	(b) By local authority in default of owners....	....	....	—



**C. Overcrowding**

Parish		No. of Houses Overcrowded on 31/12/60	Cases of Overcrowding abated during 1960	No. of Persons affected by abatement
Ault Hucknall	....	3	—	—
Blackwell	....	2	—	—
Glapwell	....	—	—	—
Pleasley	....	—	—	—
Pinxton	....	4	1	7
Scarliffe	....	1	—	—
Shirebrook	....	1	—	—
South Normanton	....	4	—	—
Tibshelf	....	—	—	—
		<hr/> 15	<hr/> 1	<hr/> 7
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

**D. Houses subject to Demolition and Closing Orders :**

Parish		Still occupied	Vacant and awaiting Demolition	Total
Ault Hucknall	....	—	2	2
Blackwell	....	5	1	6
Glapwell	....	—	—	—
Pleasley	....	—	2	2
Pinxton	....	10	26	36
Scarliffe	....	20	13	33
Shirebrook	....	1	—	1
South Normanton	....	15	103	118
Tibshelf	....	21	3	24
		<hr/> 72	<hr/> 150	<hr/> 222
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

**ERADICATION OF VERMIN**

Whilst there has been a further increase in the amount of work undertaken, a total of 80 cases being dealt with compared with 64 in 1959, and 32 in 1958, the number of treatments for bedbugs and cockroaches are similar. The increase is mainly under the

heading of other vermin. This work has necessitated 203 inspections and re-inspections and a summary of the cases dealt with is set out below :—

### Bed Bugs

No. of Council houses disinfested	....	....	....	5
No. of private premises disinfested	....	....	....	12

### Cockroaches

No. of Council houses disinfested	....	....	....	10
No. of private houses disinfested ....	....	....	....	15
No. of business premises disinfested	....	....	....	1

### Other Vermin

No. of private houses dealt with for an infestation	....	3
No. of Council houses dealt with for ant infestation	....	1
No. of Council houses dealt with for clover mite infestation		8
No. of premises sprayed for other vermin (wasps, silver fish, fleas, etc.)	....    ....    ....    ....    ....    ....	14
No. of premises sprayed as a precautionary measure	....	11

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80

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The whole of this work has been carried out by the Council's trained staff, the following methods being used :—

Cockroaches—Floor boards removed near fireplaces, skirtings, etc., eased and sprayed with Gammexane Powder (D.034) using a pump, or by use of Gamodex, containing Dieldrin.

Ants and Crickets—Spraying with Gamodex containing Dieldrin and D.P. Dieldrin.

Bed Bugs and Ohter Vermin—Spraying with Gammexane Liquid (L.044).

Clover Mite—For the third successive year certain new Council houses have experienced trouble from clover mite, although in no case has the infestation been serious. Following consultations with the Pests Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, further spraying with Malathion (Wettable) powder, was carried out, and up to the time of the preparation of this report, it would appear that the clover might has now been satisfactorily eradicated.

## SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES

The inspection of all freshly killed meat has continued to occupy a good proportion of the Inspector's time and is given priority over lot of other work. One-hundred percent inspection has been achieved, but this has only been done by Inspectors regularly undertaking additional work on evenings after 5 p.m., on Saturday afternoons, and Sundays. The hours of slaughter have continued to be difficult, and to maintain the standard of inspection rotas are arranged for Inspectors to undertake the additional work after normal office hours. This work, which is carried out in accordance with Memo. 3/Food, has resulted in the rejection of over 20 tons 15 cwts., of meat and offal. This is approximately 5 tons less than the meat and offal rejected during the previous year. There are 15 private slaughterhouses (2 of which conduct wholesale business), and a total of 38,410 animals have been inspected.

Since the de-control of meat the slaughter of animals has continued at a rate considerably in excess of the needs of this district. Consignments are regularly despatched to distant whole sale meat markets and to retail butchers in several adjoining local districts.

### No. of Animals slaughtered and examined :

	Cattle ex- cluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses	Total
Wholesale Private Slaughterhouse, Tibshelf ....	2003	696	73	7255	4023	—	14050
Wholesale Private Slaughterhouse, Pleasley ...	2183	182	19	8851	6718	—	17953
Other Private Slaughterhouses (North) ....	347	33	—	1067	1049	—	2496
Other Private Slaughterhouses (South) ....	377	309	14	1638	1573	—	3911
	4910	1220	106	18811	13363	—	38410

**Condemnation of Carcases and Offal :**

	Cattle ex- cluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Lambs	Pigs	Horses
<b>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.</b> Whole carcases condemned ....	1	3	3	88	16	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1146	309	3	419	698	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than T.B. and Cysticerci	23.36	25.58	5.66	2.69	5.34	—
<b>Tuberculosis only</b> Whole carcases condemned	1	—	—	1	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	55	39	—	—	152	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	1.14	3.2	—	—	1.14	—
<b>Cysticercosis</b> Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	5	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	5	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

The total amount of meat and offal condemned amounted to 20 tons 15 cwts. 44 lbs., and in addition it was also necessary to deal with 1,728 tins of unfit food.

During the past seven years there has been a substantial decrease in the number of cattle affected with Tuberculosis, the

percentage of cows found to be affected with Tuberculosis on post-mortem examination having fallen from slightly over 31% in 1956, to 3·2% in 1960. This decrease is undoubtedly due to the work carried out during recent years on the attestation of dairy herds.

Details of carcasses affected with Localised *Cysticercus Bovis* and dealt with by cold storage, are set out below :—

1960	....	5 cases.
1959	....	5 cases.
1958	....	12 cases.
1957	....	21 cases.
1956	....	5 cases.

All condemned meat and offal is stained green and disposed of by manufacture into animal feeding stuffs and fertilizers, except in one instance. At one wholesale slaughterhouse flukey livers are sent for mink feeding after staining.

At the two large wholesale slaughterhouses unsound meat is removed daily, and the butchers credited with the salvage value. At other slaughterhouses where there are substantial amounts for removal these are collected by the salvage firm and the value credited direct to the butcher. Small amounts of unfit offal are collected in the department's van and delivered to the processing plant. Where this takes place the salvage payment is made to the District Council as part payment for the removal service.

These arrangements have operated smoothly and without complaint.

A summary of the food condemned is set out below :—

**Condemnations for Tuberculosis :**

Beef	724 lbs.	Veal	—
Beef Offal	2,511 lbs.	Veal Offal	—
Pork	1,941 lbs.	Mutton	66 lbs.
Pork Offal	22 lbs.	Mutton Offal	20 lbs.

**Condemnations for *Cysticercus Bovis* :**

Beef	30 lbs.	Beef Offal	165 lbs.
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**Condemnations for diseases other than Tuberculosis and Cysticercus Bovis :**

Beef	2,973 lbs.	Mutton	3,536 lbs.
Beef Offal	26,398 lbs.	Mutton Offal	2,390 lbs.
Pork	2,781 lbs.	Veal	145 lbs.
Pork Offal	2,794 lbs.	Veal Offal	30 lbs.

**Licensed Slaughterhouses**

Licences in respect of 13 private slaughterhouses were renewed for the period ending 31st July, 1961, compared with 14 premises licensed for the previous year. No application for renewal was received in respect of one private slaughterhouse which has been little used during the past few years. All these slaughterhouses are in regular use, and whilst the slaughtering carried out at 11 slaughterhouses is mainly for the local shops connected with them, at the other 2 slaughterhouses substantial wholesale trade is carried out.

The slaughterhouses have been maintained in a satisfactory condition throughout the year and whilst the sewage effluent from the Pleasley Wholesale Slaughterhouse continues to be difficult to deal with, less nuisance has arisen, and the sewage tanks have been generally better maintained.

**SLAUGHTERHOUSES ACT, 1958**

Detailed surveys of all slaughterhouses have been made during the year for the preparation of the report of slaughterhouse facilities required by the Slaughterhouse (Reports) Direction 1959, and following a joint meeting of District Council representatives, slaughterhouse owners and other interested parties, the required report was published and submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. No objections have been received to the proposals set out in the report which has now been confirmed by the Ministry and the date for the operation of the new Construction Regulations fixed as 1st October, 1961.



**SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACTS 1933—54**

Number of licences issued (including 4 to new applicants to work under the supervision of an experienced licensed man) .... 58

**FOOD PREMISES**

There are 480 food premises within the district. A classified schedule of these is set out below :

Business	Tibshelf	Pinxton	South Normanton	Blackwell	Ault Hucknall	Glapwell	Pleasley	Scarliffe	Shirebrook	Total
Ice Cream Manufacturers	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Canteens, Cafes and Restaurants ....	2	3	2	5	3	1	3	6	7	32
Meals Served ....	2	4	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	14
Bakehouses ....	3	1	4	1	—	—	1	—	1	11
Butchers Shops and Making Up Rooms ....	4	6	7	3	—	—	1	4	12	37
Confectionery, Bread and Cakes ....	3	3	3	—	1	—	—	3	11	24
Fish Friers ....	2	4	6	3	2	—	—	2	5	24
Grocers ....	5	8	14	5	—	1	4	10	22	69
Wet Fish and Greengrocers	2	1	6	—	—	—	—	3	8	20
Mixed Business ....	13	23	25	22	11	6	9	22	24	155
Public Houses ....	8	10	16	10	3	2	4	14	15	82
Corn Merchants ....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Market Stalls ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	9
TOTAL ....	44	64	89	53	20	10	22	64	114	480

**FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955****Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1947**

The ice cream retailed in the area is mainly pre-packed and there are now 181 premises registered for the sale of this class of ice cream, an increase of 11 compared with the previous year. All registered premises are inspected and vans retailing ice cream in the area are examined from time to time. In recent years the standard of these vans has improved considerably. They are all now provided with supplies of hot and cold water, sink, soap, towels, etc.

During the year 48 samples of ice cream (including one iced lolly), have been obtained and submitted for examination. Of these only 2 were placed in Grade 4, and after detailed investigation it was found that these Grade 4 results were entirely due to the addition of dried egg powder to the ice cream during the process of manufacture. The dried egg powder was found to have a very high bacterial count and included organisms which were not destroyed by the heat treatment of the mixture. The use of egg powder has been discontinued and the stock held by the ice cream manufacturers destroyed.

**Premises registered :**

(a)	Manufacture and sale of ice cream	....	....	....	2
(b)	Sale of ice cream	....	....	....	2
(c)	Sale of pre-packed ice cream....	....	....	....	181
					<hr/> 185 <hr/> <hr/>

**Results of ice cream samples :**

Ice Cream		Grade I	Grade II	Grade III	Grade IV	Total
Complete Cold Mix ....	....	2	1	—	—	3
Pasteurised ....	....	7	6	5	2	20
Pre-packed ....	....	13	7	2	—	22
Total		22	14	7	2	45

**REGISTRATION OF PREMISES FOR PREPARATION OF PRESERVED FOOD, etc.**

There are 22 premises within the district registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, for the preparation/manufacture of sausages, preserved food, etc.

**FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960**

Since the 1955 Regulations became operative, a systematic and detailed survey of all food premises has been followed, and by the end of the year all food premises except for a few small mixed

shops have been dealt with. Up to date 194 preliminary notices have been served, 169, of which have been fully complied with, and in other cases work was in hand at the end of the year. Generally the traders have been co-operative and anxious to comply with the requirements of the Department, and in no instance was it necessary to consider legal proceedings. A summary of improvements secured is set out below :—

Internal water supplies provided	....	....	....	3
Hot water supplies provided	....	....	....	15
New Sinks provided	....	....	....	5
New Washbasins provided	....	....	....	21
Premises cleansed	....	....	....	14
Notices re "washing hands"	....	....	....	3
Drainage improved	....	....	....	4
Floors, walls, ceilings, etc., repaired or renewed	....	....	....	28
Fixtures provided or improved	....	....	....	9
Increased protection for open food	....	....	....	2
Improved storage for waste	....	....	....	1
First-aid kits provided	....	....	....	3
Lighting and ventilation improved	....	....	....	20
Rodent and insect proofing carried out	....	....	....	25
Clothes storage improved	....	....	....	2
Closet accommodation improved	....	....	....	8
Refrigeration improved	....	....	....	1

The Department's policy to press for washing facilities on all vans used for the sale and distribution of food has continued. Whilst there are weaknesses in the Regulations in this respect good progress has been achieved and it is fair comment to say that during the last few years there has been a considerable improvement in the class of van used for this work.

## MILK DISTRIBUTION

The sale of loose and raw milk has been prohibited in this area since January, 1955. The supervision of the distribution of milk has resulted in 66 inspections being made and 66 samples have been submitted for examination.

There are 56 registered distributors of milk and one dairy within the district, and three farmers retail their own T.T. milk. The dairy is a pasteurisation plant at Pleasley and Pleasley Hill Co-operative Society Limited and is under the supervision of the Derbyshire County Council. The County Council has examined 50 samples of milk pasteurised at this dairy. all of which satisfied the Methylene Blue and Phosphatase tests.

**MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) RAW MILK)  
REGULATIONS 1949 :**

Number of dealers' licences (Tuberculin Tested milk) ....	35
Number of Supplementary dealers' licences (Tuberculin Tested Milk) ....	2

**MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) (PASTEURISED AND  
STERILISED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1949 :**

Number of dealers' licences (Pasteurised Milk) ....	39
Number of dealers' licences (Sterilised Milk) ....	23
Number of Supplementary Dealers' licences Pasteurised Milk) ....	2
Number of Supplementary Dealers' licences (Sterilised Milk) ....	2

**MILK SAMPLES**

**Tuberculin Tested Milk**

Methylene Blue Test ....	12 satisfactory.
Biological Test ....	11 satisfactory.

**Pasteurised Milk**

Methylene Blue Test ....	18 satisfactory.
Phosphatase Test ....	22 satisfactory.

**Sterilised Milk**

Turbidity Test ....	3 satisfactory.
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**FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955 :**

The Food & Drugs Authority for this area is the Derbyshire County Council and the County Analyst has very kindly supplied the following statement :—

During the year 1960, 138 samples, including 60 Milks, were taken under the above Act in the area of the Blackwell Rural District Council.

Milk samples, with the exception of two samples of T.T. Milk were satisfactory. The two reported against were deficient in fat and were the subject of caution notices.

The investigation into the finding of excess tin in a particular brand of Canned Prunes in Syrup at the end of 1959 extended into 1960, when some stocks of the same brand had to be condemned as unfit for food.

With the above exceptions samples were found to comply with the appropriate regulations and were classed as genuine.

Complaint of taint in a sample of Soda Water submitted by your Authority could not be confirmed. The sample consists of a carbonated water of normal composition containing sodium bicarbonate, and no other constituent was found."

A schedule giving details of the water supplies to dwelling houses is set out below. From this it will be noted that 13,541 houses (99.94%) are provided with a piped supply of district water, and 8 houses (.06%) have to rely on wells for their water supply.

### Water Supplies

Parish	No. of houses supplied with district water direct to houses	Population (estimated)	No. of houses supplied with district water from stand pipes	Population (estimated)	No. of houses using wells, etc.	Population (estimated)
Pinxton	1,453	5,087	—	—	—	—
South Normanton	2,203	6,732	—	—	—	—
Tibshelf	1,150	3,129	—	—	—	—
Blackwell	1,305	4,373	—	—	—	—
Shirebrook	3,455	9,917	—	—	3	9
Scarliffe	2,175	7,547	—	—	—	—
Ault Hucknall	499	2,327	—	—	1	2
Glapwell	512	1,406	—	—	—	—
Pleasley	789	2,697	—	—	4	11
	13,541	43,215	—	—	8	22



## WATER SUPPLY

The district water supply has continued to be satisfactory both in quantity and quality. From the adjoining table on water supplies it will be seen that all houses, except 8, with a population of 22 persons, are now provided with a piped supply of district water, a position which is very satisfactory for a rural area. All water supplies are systematically sampled, special attention being paid to the well supplies. The well supplies are under continuous supervision, and whilst every effort is made to improve these supplies they can only be classed as unreliable. They are all at isolated properties where there is little possibility of providing a district piped supply.

Details of samples of water submitted for examination are set out below :—

	<i>Bacteriological Examination</i>	<i>Chemical Analysis</i>
District supplies ....	95 satisfactory	12 satisfactory
Other district supplies ....	11 satisfactory	2 satisfactory
Well and spring supplies	15 satisfactory 13 unsatisfactory	1 satisfactory

## PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT

Whilst there has been no serious case of rodent infestation, 73 complaints have been investigated during the year. Most of these have been in respect of minor infestations by mice, which it has been possible to deal with by advising occupants and making available (at cost) suitable poisons.

The investigation of these complaints, the inspection and treatment of sewer manholes, and other premises has necessitated 1,059 inspections and visits.

All Council owned premises, including sewage works and refuse tips are carefully examined each month, and treated as required. As a result of this work over a period of years no serious trouble has arisen at sewage works or refuse tips. The regular inspection

of farm premises has been maintained since the Ministry of Agriculture terminated the Contract System. It is now found that farmers fully appreciate the dangers of damage caused by rats and many carry out their own treatments using Warfarin. During the year farm premises have been found to be remarkably free of rodent infestation.

The District Council have two employees who have had Ministry training and they undertake work, as required, under the supervision of the Public Health Inspectors, but they are not employed full time on this work. Regular six monthly treatment of sewer manholes continues.

### Summary of Work Done :

#### Council Premises

Number of premises examined	....	....	....	....	178
Number of premises treated by use of Warfarin bait for rat and mouse infestation	....	....	....	....	13
Number of Council houses treated by use of Warfarin bait for rat and mouse infestation....	....	....	....	....	16
Number of premises treated by use of Zinc Phosphide for rat and mouse infestation	....	....	....	....	15

#### Private Premises :

Number of private and business premises treated by use of Warfarin bait for rat and mouse infestation	....	....	....	....	13
Number of farm premises examined	....	....	....	....	56

#### Sewer Manholes :

Number test baited	....	....	....	....	209
Number baited with poison	....	....	....	....	36

### PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Number of premises licensed	....	....	....	....	1
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### TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS

There are no recognised camping grounds and the control of individual vans to prevent duplication of licences, etc., continues

to be exercised under the provision of the Town and Country Planning Acts.

### **FACTORIES ACTS 1937—48**

During the year 49 inspections were made and 4 notices complied with. A summary of improvements effected is given below :—

Provision of sanitary accommodation for building site....	1
Improvement of sanitary accommodation .....	1
Provision of hot and cold water supplies .....	2
Provision of mess room facilities .....	1

### **PETROLEUM (REGULATION) ACTS—1928-36**

Number of licensed premises .....	47
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The adoption of new conditions for the issue of Licences for the storage of petrol as from the 1st January, 1958, following the recommendations in Home Office circular No. 84/57, has continued to result in an increased amount of work under these Acts. During the year 264 inspections have been necessary, including the testing of 17 old tanks, 2 of which have failed, and been taken out of service.

Improvements have been secured at 14 licensed premises, and as a direct result of the more stringent conditions the use of 8 premises for the storage of petrol has been discontinued. This makes a total of 14 premises which have become redundant since the new conditions were adopted.

### **CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956**

The reduction of atmospheric pollution has continued throughout the year to be a matter under continuous review by the Committee. Whilst the Health Committee resolution of June, 1958, not to proceed with Smoke Control Areas until there is an improvements regarding the arrangements for alternative fuel for miners, in lieu of concessionary coal, continues to be effective, reasonably good progress has been made with the improvement of industrial pollution. Whilst many of the Collieries in the district have improved furnaces, the position at Brookhill and Shirebrook Collieries has given some

concern, and towards the end of the year, the Health Committee interviewed representatives from these Collieries and stressed the serious view taken of contraventions of the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations. Each Colliery has given an assurance that improvements will be carried out during 1961.

The Langwith Locomotive Sheds and Sidings have also been the cause of some concern to the Committee during the year, and following a period of persistent easterly winds in March, complaints were received from residents in this area. Unfortunately the prevailing easterly wind also coincided with a substantial increase in the number of locomotives being stationed at this Depot. Following detailed observations the complaints were taken up with representatives of British Railways, and arrangements made for greater supervision of the fuel supply, the firing of engines in the Depot yard, and the water spraying of the machine used for coaling engine tenders. It was also noted that the policy of British Railways was to gradually change the steam locos to diesel engines, and the first step in this direction was the provision of a diesel shunting engine in July. It seems inevitable that some nuisance will continue to arise from this Loco Yard whilst ever coal fired locomotives are in use, particularly during periods when engines are being lighted up from cold. At the end of the year the impression was that the position was gradually improving, but it is obvious that it will be necessary to keep it under observation for some considerable time.

During the year 73—half-hourly smoke observations have been taken, and these have resulted in 13 contraventions of the Regulations for black smoke, 9 for continuous dark smoke, and 1 for dark smoke. All the offences arose at the two Collieries referred to above.

Colliery spoilbanks have continued to be kept under close supervision. They have generally been well maintained, and there has been no complaint of nuisance.

The Council continues to use 3 deposit gauges, and 3 lead peroxide instruments in co-operation with the Department of Industrial and Scientific Research, and in addition a Volumetric Smoke Filter has been obtained for monitoring various areas of suspected pollution.

The Council continues to support the National Society for Clean Air, and is a member of the North East Derbyshire Clean Air Joint Consultative Committee.

## MEASUREMENT OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Three Atmospheric Pollution Recording Stations have continued in operation, each having a soot deposit gauge and lead peroxide instrument, the ones at South Normanton and Glapwell have continued uninterrupted, but in June it was decided to transfer the recording station at Sookholme Lane, Shirebrook, to Langwith Junction. The transfer was chiefly to obtain more information of the pollution in the Langwith Junction area and particularly to what extent it is affected by the Langwith Locomotive Sidings.

The monthly averages of these instruments for the past 4 years are set out below :—

				<i>Deposit Gauges</i> (Tons per sq. mile)	<i>Lead Peroxide</i> (Mg. $\text{SO}^3$ per sq. c.m. per day)
Hamlet Lane, South Normanton					
1957	....	....	....	10.1	1.55
1958	....	....	....	10.1	1.7
1959	....	....	....	9.9	1.44
1960	....	....	....	9.4	1.72
Sookholme Lane, Shirebrook					
1957	....	....	....	12.7	1.5
1958	....	....	....	14.9	1.8
1959	....	....	....	12.9	1.6
1960	....	(5 months)		12.4	1.9
Glapwell Hill					
1957	....	....	....	15.3	1.3
1958	....	....	....	21.2	1.0
1959	....	....	....	16.1	0.9
1960	....	....	....	14.6	0.9
Langwith Junction					
1960	(from June)	....		12.3	1.4

Monthly readings for 1960 are recorded hereunder :



## SOOT DEPOSIT GAUGES

These record the solid matter deposited in the area around the instrument, giving readings in TONS per SQUARE MILE per MONTH.

Month	Deposited Matter - Tons per square mile			
	Hamlet Lane, South Normanton	Sookholme Lane, Shirebrook	Langwith Junction	Glapwell Hill
January	10.44	—	—	6.41
February	7.05	14.54	—	6.81
March	8.09	9.77	—	31.31
April	9.59	12.71	—	15.07
May	12.31	12.60	—	12.79
June	11.00	—	10.34	13.39
July	10.97	—	11.71	5.91
August	7.99	—	13.07	31.34
September	7.89	—	8.80	13.32
October	9.06	—	16.74	16.98
November	10.54	—	15.44	11.21
December	8.25	—	10.16	10.47
Monthly Average	9.43	12.41	12.32	14.58

## LEAD PEROXIDE INSTRUMENTS

These are specially coated cylinders which record the amount of sulphur in the atmosphere. The readings represent milligrams per square centimetre per day. These sulphur readings, due to the position of the instruments, reflect to a large extent the degree of pollution from domestic sources, i.e., the open fires of private householders.

Month	SO <sub>3</sub> —Milligrams per 100 sq. c.m. per day			
	Hamlet Lane, South Normanton	Sookholme Lane, Shirebrook	Langwith Junction	Glapwell Hill
January	2.32	2.58	—	1.19
February	2.53	2.82	—	1.34
March	1.90	1.13	—	0.77
April	1.64	1.70	—	0.83
May	1.40	1.13	—	0.57
June	0.97	—	0.70	0.39
July	0.83	—	0.65	0.43
August	1.07	—	0.86	0.71
September	1.14	—	0.95	0.63
October	1.77	—	1.40	1.06
November	1.98	—	2.30	1.24
December	3.03	—	2.78	1.80
Monthly Average	1.72	1.87	1.38	0.91



# VOLUMETRIC SMOKE FILTER

A portable filter was purchased during the year and has been stationed as follows :—

<i>Site and Date</i>	<i>Area Covered</i>	<i>Average Concentration of smoke (Mg./100m<sup>5</sup>)</i>
5th—10th September. 2, Eland Road, Langwith Junction.	Loco Sheds	16.54
12th—17th September. Langwith Bassett School.	Open country around School.	9.56
3rd—8th October. Toft, Toll Bar Shop, Pinxton.	Brookhill Colliery	10.00
10th—15th October. Creear, 116, Alferton Road, Pinxton.	Residential (on Main Road)	27.6
31st October—5th November. National Coal Board Offices, Shirebrook.	Shirebrook Colliery	11.6
7th—12th November. House, Reservoir, Stoney Houghton.	Open country.	18.8
28th November—3rd December. Unwin, Oakside, Stockley Lane, Glapwell.	Glapwell Colliery	10.4
12th—17th December. Shacklock, Hall Farm, Rowthorne.	Sparsely built (Agricultural area)	45.8

The rainfall was exceptionally heavy in 1960, the recordings from the various stations being as under :—

Year	Shirebrook	South Normanton	Glapwell Hill
1959	16.04"	19.29"	22.13"
1960	*29.48"	34.56"	32.71"

\* Instrument at Langwith Junction from June, 1960.

No reading for January, 1960, on this instrument.

## **SHOP ACTS**

A total of 190 inspections have been made during the year and have resulted in 8 improvements.

## **LICENSED PREMISES**

Work with a view to securing improved sanitary accommodation and compliance with the Food Hygiene Regulations, has continued, and generally the more out of date premises are being gradually re-designed and modernised. Some alterations were in progress at the end of the year, and at 6 licensed premises improvement works have been completed. In 2 instances the premises have been almost completely re-designed.

## **SHIREBROOK MARKET**

The privately owned open-air market continues to be held in Shirebrook on Friday of each week. Generally there are some 30 market stalls in use, 12 of which are engaged in retailing food, but it should be noted that the number of butchers has now been reduced to one. To retail open food from this class of market can never be really satisfactory, and it continues to be a source of annoyance to nearby traders who have had to carry out alterations and improvements to comply with the Food Hygiene Regulations.

## **NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960**

A complaint was received of noise nuisance arising from the blowing of a Colliery steam whistle at 5 a.m. each morning. This practice was discontinued after negotiations with the management of the Colliery in question.

## **FERAL PIGEONS**

It was noted that the number of feral pigeons making use of the railway bridges spanning the roads in Shirebrook, had increased and were causing a nuisance on the road and footpath. After consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture, and British Railways, arrangements were made for these to be shot, it being almost

impossible to arrange suitable baits or traps. As a result of organised shoots some 76 pigeons were destroyed, and whilst it was obvious that this was not 100% kill, the degree of nuisance has been substantially reduced.

## COMPLAINTS

A total of 588 complaints were received and investigated (304 at the South Normanton Office and 284 at the Shirebrook Office).

The majority of these complaints were found to be fully justified. A summary of them is set out below :—

Housing Defects	....	....	....	....	....	175
Drainage Defects	....	....	....	....	....	164
Sanitary Conveniences	....	....	....	....	....	35
Dirty and Verminous Premises	....	....	....	....	....	45
Refuse Collection	....	....	....	....	....	20
Rats and Mice	....	....	....	....	....	73
Keeping of Animals	....	....	....	....	....	18
Accumulations	....	....	....	....	....	11
Other Matters	....	....	....	....	....	47

## ASHBINS—SUPPLY AND MAINTENANCE OF

The Scheme adopted as from the 1st April, 1951, for the renewal of defective ashbins as a general rate charge, has continued to work smoothly. Details of the bins provided since this scheme commenced are set out as follows :—

<i>Year</i>						<i>Ashbins Provided</i>
1951—52	....	....	....	....	....	1,064
1952—53	....	....	....	....	....	1,006
1953—54	....	....	....	....	....	1,030
1954—55	....	....	....	....	....	1,538
1955—56	....	....	....	....	....	1,766
1956—57	....	....	....	....	....	1,714
1957—58	....	....	....	....	....	1,388
1958—59	....	....	....	....	....	1,437
1959—60	....	....	....	....	....	748
1960—61	....	....	....	....	....	679

The number of new bins issued during the year is the lowest recorded since this scheme was commenced in 1951. This would seem to be mainly due to the quality of the Standard B.S.S. bins issued, and the fact that many bins are being used for periods in excess of 10 years.

The system of keeping a careful check on issues, and investigation of cases where a bin requires renewal in less than 10 years has continued. Whilst no special statement has been issued, it is fairly widely known that if a Council supplied bin does not last 10 years, the occupier of the house may be required to pay for the renewal. During the year it has been found that 6 bins have become defective as a result of neglect or mis-use, and the sum of £3 3s. 0d., has been recovered as compensation prior to the issue of new bins.

The cost of the bins issued during the year amounted to £1,029 3s. 3d.

### **LITTER ACT, 1958**

Since the commencement of this Act, the number of litter bins in use has been increased to 126. Various Organisations have been asked to encourage their members and others to avoid littering streets and public places and posters have also been displayed. The Police have been asked to co-operate and report on any serious contraventions of the Act, but up to the present no report has been received in this respect.

Whilst the litter bins are reasonably well used, the littering of the streets has deteriorated somewhat from the position a few weeks after passing of the Act, when this subject received fairly good National coverage.

One of the main obstacles in providing a satisfactory service for the cleansing and removal of litter from the streets is the divided control of the roads between the County Council and the District Council. The County Council is responsible for road maintenance, and any sweeping carried out is done from a road maintenance point of view rather than for the purpose of cleansing of the streets of litter, etc. In consequence many streets go for weeks without being

properly swept, the only real cleansing is that which arises from natural washing of road and street surfaces during heavy rain storms.

## PUBLIC CLEANSING

The collection and disposal of refuse is dealt with by direct labour in the whole of the rural district.

### Collection and Disposal

This work, which is undertaken by motor transport (details of vehicles below), has resulted in the removal of 5,740 loads of refuse, night soil and cesspool contents, and the vehicles have covered 44,199 miles :—

851 KRA—S. & D. Fore and Aft Tipper (16 cub. yds.)  
supplied June, 1959—Diesel engine.

502 FRA—S. & D. Fore and After Tipper (16 cub. yds.) supplied  
January, 1958—Diesel engine.

XRA 56—S. & D. Fore and Aft Tipper (16 cub. yds) supplied April,  
1955—Diesel engine.

TNU 478—S. & D. Frighter (11·3 cub. yds.) supplied April, 1953.

RNU 378—S. & D. Freighter (11·3 cub. yds.) supplied September,  
1951.

RRB 300—S. & D. Freighter (9 cub. yds.) supplied April, 1952.

NRA 729—S. & D. Freighter (11·3 cub. yds.) supplied July, 1949.

There have been no alterations to the fleet of vehicles during the year.

### Number of Premises served :

Ashbins	....	....	....	14,417 (cleansed weekly).
Ashplaces, etc.	....	....	....	5 (cleansed monthly).
Closet Pails	....	....	....	184 (cleansed weekly)
Cesspools	....	....	....	118 (cleansed quarterly)
Septic Tanks	....	....	....	20 (as required)

The system of removing domestic refuse weekly has continued, and with very few exceptions this practice has been regularly



maintained. Whilst the recruitment of dustbinmen is a little bit better than a few years ago, considerable difficulty has been experienced in obtaining an additional driver. As pointed out in previous years, the driver of the vehicle is responsible for the team of dustbin men working with him, so that it is essential that anyone appointed to this position should be reliable and conversant with the work.

The position regarding absenteeism is still rather serious, and amounted to the loss of 12,415 working hours 1(0.9%). This is almost equivalent to the loss of 6 men for a whole year. Whilst most of this was due to certified sickness and accidents, and supported by medical certificates, it is nevertheless felt that some employees take an unfair advantage of the present system for paying wages during periods of sickness.

Refuse continues to be disposed of by tipping, with the maximum recovery of salvageable materials. Muledozers are used for the consolidation and control of the tips. Whilst suitable material is not always available for immediately covering each layer of refuse as it is tipped, it has always been possible to obtain sufficient soil to adequately cover and seed the completed tip. On all new sites top soil is stripped and stocked so that it can be used for restoration of the surface.

During the year refuse has been disposed of as follows :—

1. Sookholme Lane Refuse Tip, Shirebrook—1,859 loads—this site is almost filled, and ready for restoration of the surface. Arrangements for an extension immediately adjoining the existing tip, are well in hand, and it is anticipated that use will be made of this extension during the coming year.
2. Disused Railway Cutting, Rowthorne—388 loads (total at this site since commencement in September, 1957, 1,434 loads).
3. Hillstown Tip—236 loads.



4. Wharf Road, Pinxton—535 loads.
5. B'Winning Welfare Playing Fields—721 loads (9,088 loads since work commenced on improvement of these Playing Fields).
6. Birchwood Lane (Bateman), South Normanton—327 loads.
7. Newton Wood (Ball)—605 loads.
8. Manor Farm, Tibshelf—tenancy of this tip has been terminated but it has been agreed to undertake additional maintenance work until the grass surface is properly restored.

The arrangements for the supply of protective clothing to workmen have continued on the same basis as for the past few years. This allows for the issue of 2 pairs of overalls per workman per year, for the issue of gloves as required, and for the issue of donkey jackets every 2—4 years as required. This issue appears to be adequate and there has been no complaint from the workmen.

For some time I have repeatedly drawn attention to the unsatisfactory Depot arrangements at Shirebrook, and it is now pleasing to be able to report that a new garage and workshop has been erected. The new buildings include mess room facilities for the workmen, toilets, office for the foreman, and a special room for stacking and baling waste paper and other salvageable materials, and an electrically operated swing jib crane has been provided for the loading of waste paper. These facilities are really appreciated by the workmen, and I feel sure that they have contributed to the improved work and general feeling at this Depot.

With the completion of this Depot all workmen engaged on cleansing work now have adequate toilet, washing, mess room, and drying facilities.

The practice of arranging visits to Works with an interest in the type of work being carried out by the cleansing workmen, has continued, and during the year the Shirebrook Depot workmen visited the Purfleet Works of Thames Board Mills, Ltd., and the South Normanton Depot workmen made a visit to the Works of the Staveley Iron and Chemical Co. Ltd.

### CLEANSING VEHICLES

Following are details of the work performed by each vehicle, and the comparative running cost of each vehicle—

Lorry	MILEAGE			LOADS REMOVED			No. of other journey
	Cleansing	Salvage	TOTAL	Refuse	Night Soil	Cesspool contents	
S. & D. Freighter (1949) NRA 729	6,726	82	6,808	1,060	—	—	16
S. & D. Freighter (1952) RRG 300	6,222	768	6,990	236	67	381	121
S. & D. Freighter (1951) RNU 378	4,268	1,474	5,742	619	1	8	296
S. & D. Freighter (1953) TNU 478	4,037	347	4,384	178	52	534	48
S. & D. Fore and Aft Diesel (1955) XRA 56	7,045	540	7,585	963	—	—	136
S. & D. Fore and Aft Diesel (1958) 502 FRA	6,521	555	7,076	721	—	—	81
S. & D. Fore and Aft Diesel (1959) 851 KRA	5,219	395	5,614	920	—	—	49
	40,038	4,161	44,199	4,697	120	923	747

### Comparative Costs of Operation of Lorries :

Lorry	Repairs, Maintenance Tyres Oils & Labour			Licenses and Insurances			Petrol/Diesel and Bulk Oils			Total			Cost per mile
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
NRA 729 (S. & D.)	108	12	5	69	7	3	282	14	11	460	14	7	1/4½d.
RRB 300 (S. & D.)	87	1	2	70	5	6	192	2	3	349	8	11	1/-d.
RNU 378 (S. & D.)	102	12	10	68	17	7	232	10	11	404	1	4	1/4½d.
TNU 478 (S. & D.)	104	5	6	68	9	6	153	12	9	326	7	9	1/5½d.
XRA 56 (S. & D.) Diesel	85	0	5	106	17	10	177	11	3	369	9	6	11½d.
502 FRA (S. & D.) Diesel	155	16	11	104	14	7	155	19	11	416	11	5	1/1¾d.
851 KRA (S. & D.) Diesel	136	19	1	104	16	4	155	12	8	397	8	1	1/5d.
	780	8	4	593	8	7	1350	4	8	2724	1	7	1/2½d.

### MULEDOZERS

During the year the original T.V.O. operated Fordson Mule-dozer was sold and anew Fordson Muledozer purchased. The new machine has a power operated dozer blade, diesel engine and rear

loading equipment. This makes 2 similar Fordson Muledozers operating on tips in the area. It has been the practice for years to work these machines on water ballasted rear tyres. This is both economical and facilitates easy movement between tips and depots.

Details of the work done by the machines is set out below :

Refuse Tips	Hours operated		
	ONU 56 (T.V.O.)	712 PRB (Diesel)	44 CNU (Diesel)
B'Winning Playing Fields ....	—	—	374
Wharf Road, Pinxton ....	—	—	82
Bateman, South Normanton	—	—	200
Newton Wood, Newton ....	—	—	69
Mount Pleasant, Newton ....	—	—	19
Manor Farm, Tibshelf....	—	—	14
Bryant's, South Normanton ....	—	—	2
Pleasley Vale ....	—	—	3
Sookholme Tip, Shirebrook	519	490	111
Hillstown ....	77	84	4
Rowthorne ....	119	174	3

The cost of operating these machines, including an allowance for depreciation was :—

ONU 56	—	£250 15s. 0d. or 7/-d. per hour.
712 PRB	—	£553 8s. 1d. or 14/9½d. per hour.
44 CNU	—	£250 17s. 4d. or 6/5d. per hour.

## SALVAGE

The returns for the recovery and disposal of salvage for the past five years are shown below :—

1960—61 :	963 tons 6 cwts. 87 lbs.	£7,782 7s. 6d.
1959—60 :	893 tons 4 cwts. 49 lbs.	£6,569 1s. 10d.
1958—59 :	793 tons 9 cwts. 84 lbs.	£5,945 11s. 11d.
1957—58 :	847 tons 0 cwts. 45 lbs.	£7,137 13s. 9d.
1956—57 :	762 tons 9 cwts. 105 lbs.	£6,245 1s. 1d.

The various materials dealt with are summarised below :

			Tons Cwts. lbs.			£	s.	d.
Waste Paper	....	....	637	14	28	5,079	15	10
Baled Destructor Scrap	....	....	240	3	28	1,815	17	4
Ferrous Metal	....	....	50	0	56	264	15	11
Non-Ferrous Metal	....	....	2	12	11	257	11	6
Textiles	....	....	32	16	76	353	19	2
Miscellaneous	....	....	—	—	—	10	7	9
			963	6	87	7,782	7	6

The recovery and sale of salvage has continued to show an improvement and with the waste trade reasonably steady it has been possible to exceed the previous year's returns by some 70 tons, and over £1,200. The income for the year of £7,782 7s. 6d. is the highest achieved since salvage operations first commenced.

The practice of paying a bonus to all workmen employed on cleansing and salvage work has continued and in September the rate of assessment of the bonus was increased from 12½— to 15% of the gross sales. Under this scheme the average payment per man for the year was £22 15s. 4d., compared with £17 2s. 7d. the previous year. This bonus scheme has, without doubt, maintained the men's interest in salvage which is reflected in the steady rise in income during the last 3 years.

The new Shirebrook Depot includes an electrically operated crane on a swinging jib and this has vastly improved the arrangement for loading waste paper. It has reduced strain and also the amount of labour required to handle waste paper. At the South Normanton Depot a new Camco press was obtained for baling waste paper and the old Tonge screw press retained for baling rags.

The N.E. Derbyshire Cleansing and Salvage Officers Committee has continued to meet quarterly. The facilities these meetings provide for the exchange of information and discussion of problems are appreciated by all members of the Committee.

## MOTOR VEHICLE MAINTENANCE

This section has continued to work on the lines as explained in previous reports.

Mr. T. Truswell, who has been the Council's mechanic since this section was commenced in 1952, has continued to carry out his work in a most able manner. I very much appreciate Mr. Truswell's work in this direction, and it has materially assisted in the smooth operation of this essential section.

Details of vehicles serviced, costs, etc., are set out in the following pages :—

### SUMMARY OF VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT MAINTAINED WITH NUMBER OF EXAMINATIONS DURING 1960/61

<i>Class of Vehicle</i>				<i>No. of Vehicles, etc.</i>	<i>No. of occasions Examined, Serviced, or Repaired.</i>
<b>Cleansing Department</b>					
Refuse Lorries	....	....		8	117
Vans	....	....	....	2	20
Tractors	....	....	....	3	16
Paper and Metal Presses			....	3	22
Pumps	....	....	....	2	13
Other Equipment :					
Bin Trolleys	8	}		17	31
Trailers	.... 6				
Atco Mower	1				
Night Soil Tanks	2				
<b>Engineer's Department</b>					
Lorries	....	....	....	4	25
Vans	....	....	....	6	73
Compressors		....	....	2	6
Tractors	....	....	....	2	19
Other Equipment :					
Allen Scythes	4	}		8	10
Portable Pumps	4				
<b>Meden Valley Water Works</b>					
Van	....	....	....	1	11









MAINTENANCE COSTS, EXCLUDING ESTABLISHMENT CHARGES

Department and Vehicle	Year Purchased	Parts Renewals etc.	Oil etc.		Tyres, Tubes, Tyre Repairs, etc.	Batteries		Labour		Total	Mileage	Cost per Mile	
			£	s. d.		£	s. d.	£	s. d.			1960/61	1959/60
<b>CLEANSING</b>													
NRA 729 S. & D.	1949	£ 52 19 7	2 16 5	15 18 2	£ 15 18 2	—	—	36 18 3	—	£ 108 12 5	6,808	3·83d.	10·24d.
NRA 730 S. & D.	1949	8 11 11	—	—	—	—	—	4 12 11	—	13 4 10	692	4·59d.	9·50d.
RRB 300 S. & D.	1952	9 12 9	2 6 6	44 19 9	63 7 4	8 9 4	—	21 12 10	—	87 1 2	6,990	2·99d.	2·65d.
RNU 378 S. & D.	1951	24 3 8	1 6 3	63 17 1	63 17 1	—	—	13 15 7	—	102 12 10	5,866	4·20d.	3·11d.
TNU 478 S. & D.	1953	20 11 6	1 17 6	1 16 2	1 16 2	7 15 3	—	10 4 2	—	104 5 6	4,503	5·56d.	3·21d.
XRA 56 S. & D. Fore & Aft.	1955	57 3 5	2 15 4	56 16 8	56 16 8	—	—	23 5 6	—	85 0 5	7,765	2·63d.	9·68d.
502 FRA. S. & D. Fore & Aft.	1958	32 8 1	3 19 10	116 11 2	116 11 2	—	—	62 12 4	—	155 16 11	7,172	5·22d.	4·33d.
851 KRA. S. & D. Fore & Aft.	1959	6 11 7	3 11 2	17 3 10	17 3 10	5 17 7	—	10 5 2	—	136 19 1	5,614	5·85d.	·79d.
ONU 56. Fordson Muledozer	1949	13 1	—	—	—	—	—	2 15 0	—	26 9 6	—	—	—
44 CNU Fordson Diesel Tractor	1956	29 4 0	13 4 2	—	—	—	—	6 17 0	—	49 5 2	—	—	—
712 PRB. Fordson Diesel Tractor	1960	7 2 4	6 12 2	—	—	—	—	4 3 2	—	17 17 8	—	—	—
Johnson 3" Mud Pump (South)	1945	2 19 11	6 1	—	—	—	—	3 17 5	—	7 3 5	—	—	—
Johnson 3" Mud Pump (North)	—	6 6	—	2 17 7	2 17 7	—	—	—	—	3 4 1	—	—	—
Other Equipment	—	27 11 3	—	12 18 5	12 18 5	—	—	30 5 0	—	70 14 8	—	—	—
Bulk Oil Supplies	—	—	77 15 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	77 15 3	—	—	—
<b>SALVAGE</b>													
Trailers, Presses, etc.	—	32 7 4	—	13 19 6	13 19 6	—	—	69 17 8	—	116 4 6	—	—	—
<b>PUBLIC HEALTH VANS</b>													
260 ARR. Morris Minor Van.	1958	2 10 4	1 2 10	1 7 7	1 7 7	5 17 7	—	6 12 0	—	17 10 4	11,337	·37d.	·58d.
487 DVO. Morris Minor Van.	1959	8 2 6	1 10 2	7 15 2	7 15 2	—	—	6 15 10	—	24 3 8	10,811	·54d.	·97d.
<b>ARCHITECTS</b>													
TRR 974. Bedford 12 cwt. Van.	—	2 8	—	—	—	—	—	2 18 0	—	3 0 8	—	—	—
VAL 528. Bedford 12 cwt. Van.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18 4	—	18 4	—	—	—
PAL 842. Bedford 3 ton S.W.B.	—	9 6	—	—	—	—	—	1 1 5	—	1 10 11	—	—	—
3 ton S.W.B. 274 AVO. Bedford	—	1 19 8	—	—	—	—	—	2 8 10	—	4 8 6	—	—	—
274 AVO. Bedford 3 ton S.W.B.	—	16 0 5	2 8	—	—	—	—	3 7 3	—	19 10 3	—	—	—
Other Equipment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>MEDEN VALLEY WATER BOARD</b>													
UNN 711. Bedford 12 cwt. Van.	1956	20 15 5	1 4 5	19 13 10	19 13 10	—	—	24 6 11	—	66 0 7	—	—	—
Bulk Oil Supplies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>ENGINEERS</b>													
VAL 37. Bedford 12 cwt. Van.	1956	37 6 7	1 14 11	16 4 0	16 4 0	—	—	23 10 10	—	78 16 4	8,968	2·11d.	1·72d.
WVO 539. Bedford 12 cwt. Van.	1957	49 15 4	1 6 11	29 0 9	29 0 9	—	—	45 14 10	—	125 17 10	10,833	2·79d.	·66d.
TRR 974. Bedford 12 cwt. Van.	1955	9 15 4	2 8	4 15 1	4 15 1	—	—	5 0 11	—	19 14 0	—	—	—
VAL 528. Bedford 12 cwt. Van.	1956	19 18 3	1 13 8	18 17 9	18 17 9	—	—	16 15 9	—	57 5 5	11,726	1·19d.	·77d.
229 BNN. Bedford 50 cwt. Van.	1959	5 0 9	2 1 5	20 10 4	20 10 4	—	—	7 3 2	—	34 15 8	12,394	·67d.	·33d.
MVO 278. Bedford 30 cwt. Van	1952	3 0 10	—	—	—	—	—	5 3 10	—	8 4 8	—	—	—
TNN 997. Bedford 3 ton L.W.B.	1955	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 16 8	—	1 16 8	—	—	·61d.
861 EAL. Bedford 3 ton L.W.B.	1959	2 16 10	3 1 10	—	—	—	—	11 12 10	—	17 11 6	9,775	·43d.	—
PAL 842. Bedford 3 ton S.W.B.	1954	2 8 7	—	—	—	—	—	15 4	—	3 3 11	—	—	—
274 AVO. Bedford 3 ton S.W.B.	1958	4 14 10	4 1 2	51 18 8	51 18 8	5 17 7	—	12 0 5	—	78 12 8	10,861	1·10d.	·32d.
WVS 347 Ferguson Tractor	1957	19 15 11	6 6 4	13 14 6	13 14 6	—	—	29 11 3	—	69 8 0	—	—	—
542 AVO. Feguson Diesel Tractor	1958	9 1 4	2 19 3	13 6 5	13 6 5	—	—	5 17 10	—	31 4 10	—	—	—
Broom & Wade Compressor (S)	1957	8 5	1 16 5	—	—	—	—	2 14 0	—	4 18 10	—	—	—
Broom & Wade Compressor (N)	—	12 14 7	—	—	—	—	—	3 16 5	—	16 11 0	—	—	—
239 RRA Morris Minor Van	1960	8 7 7	—	—	—	—	—	3 13 7	—	12 1 2	3,491	·82d.	—
240 RRA Morris Minor Van.	1960	7 3 9	5 4	—	—	—	—	3 17 7	—	11 6 8	3,378	·81d.	—
Other Equipment	—	4 5 2	—	—	—	—	—	13 8 0	—	17 13 2	—	—	—
Bulk Oil Supplies	—	—	28 3 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	28 3 7	—	—	—
<b>GENERAL JOBS</b>													
—	—	11 0	7 5	—	—	—	—	80 12 5	—	81 10 10	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL FOR ALL DEPARTMENTS</b>													
1960/61	—	559 12 6	174 11 8	607 9 9	607 9 9	33 17 4	—	622 16 3	—	1998 7 6	—	—	—
<b>COMPARATIVE COST FOR 1959/60</b>	—	749 2 10	199 13 6	749 0 7	749 0 7	54 9 0	—	571 1 6	—	2333 7 5	—	—	—





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